CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VIRGINIA MATHIAS, the admired Russian Artist;
THE MARVELOUS FAMILY AND TROUPE OF MONS. DUBOUCHET, M. DLONDIN, Jun.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREEN MONSTER.
SATURDAY EVENING, ... JULY 18, 1857
JEANNETTE & JEANNOT.
Jeannot ..... Gabriel Ravel.
Jeannot Bonvalet ..... Francois Ravel.
To be followed by the beautiful Ballet, entitled
LA JOLIE FILLE DE GAND
Or, Jolie Fillette, Jeu Golbert, Miss Frances, and a Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the great Fairy Spectacle and Pantomime, THE GREEN MONSTER.
Fairy Knight ..... Gabriel Ravel.
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W. NEVILL ..... Stage Manager
LAST NIGHT OF MR. WM. E. BURTON,
Who will appear in his original character of MICAWBER, in the popular Drama of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
The whole Company will appear in the cast.
THE CHICAGO HERALDRY—Drawn and illustrated by their Heraldic Painter, WILLIE D. WALBRIDGE, will state the Theatre in full uniform.
SATURDAY EVENING, ... July 18, 1857.
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
(From Charles Dickens' Novel of that name).
Wilkins Micawber, a man under pecuniary difficulties ..... Mr. Burton
Martha, an unfortunate girl ..... Miss Martin
Prices of Admission—Box 50 cts.; Lower Private Box $2; Upper Private Box $1. Single Seats, as in Private Box 75 cts. Children under 10 years of age, with their parents, 25 cts. Gallery Circle 25 cts.; Family circle 25 cts., and no half price.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 7½.
Immoral characters not admitted. 1271

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open this evening, and for the remainder of the week, TOMORROW, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

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THIS IS THE LARGEST AND MOST
A splendid exhibition in America. The views are forty feet long, and of a large size, and are so well painted, and so clear, and in spite of all opposition, it probably was the most popular form, and is generally admitted to be the finest work of art ever produced in this country. The Panorama is now open to the public every afternoon, commencing at half past two, and every evening at half past seven, and will continue open for the public at one which time it will be closed for the season, the Directors solicit a continuance of the same with the assurance that every exertion will be made to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage so long and so generously bestowed upon them.
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The Company have purchased the Lake Panorama of Chicago and Western Scenery, and will place it in their Properties at least and extend, during the remainder of the season, the Directors solicit a continuance of the same with the assurance that every exertion will be made to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage so long and so generously bestowed upon them.
HIRAM SILES, President.
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Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line.

1857.

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" GALENA, " Wilson.
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All of the above vessels are new, and have been built the past year, expressly for the Lake trade, and are equipped with every thing necessary for the comfort and power of steam, and are commanded by experienced and skillful navigators.
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NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
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On the New York Central, Hudson and Erie Railroads and Canal, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Line.
With these facilities for the transportation of property, the subscribers offer the most certain and speedy means of public patronage.
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1857

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1857

The Western Transportation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
CAPITAL $250,000. Capital paid in, $100,000.
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The Company have also made ample provision for the safe and speedy transportation of Stock and Merchandise through unbroken

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning.....July 18, 1857.

Veracity of the Times.

Mr. Marcy was a Baptist! Mr. Marcy, when living, was a highly distinguished and universally esteemed statesman and member of that denomination.—*Chicago Times, yesterday.*

Like the *Times*, the above is untrue; Mr. MARCY was not at the time of his death, nor had he ever been, a Baptist. He was not a member of any Christian denomination. When asked to join a church, he replied: "There are palpable defects in my character which would render it difficult for me to adorn any Christian profession." As this was subsequent to the consummation of the Nebraska infamy, in which he acquiesced, he no doubt spoke truly, and was urged no further.

An Old Story Applied.

The *Times* of yesterday gloats over the case of a girl in Knox county, who, according to the *Times*, recently gave birth to a mulatto child. Whether true or false, the story is exceedingly disgusting. The *Times* devotes half a column to pawing it over and extracting whatever it contains of peculiar and special lasciviousness.

If this unhappy girl has been guilty of any fault, it does not consist, according to the *Times*, in the sin which most people would recognize, but rather in the more serious mistake committed in her selection, of a *partner in crimes*. This is a matter which we do not care to discuss. If the color of the parties had been reversed, and a black woman had given birth to a child of gingerbread there, the *Times* would have commented after the economical style of the woman whose husband was drowned, and after lying in the water some days was discovered with his body full of eels. When asked what should be done with the corpse, she replied "take out the eels and set him again."

Great Yalu of Fire Engines.

We learn that Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Elmira, N. Y., on the 31st of August, on the occasion of the Firemen's Tournament at that place. It is said that over one hundred and fifty Fire Companies, from different parts of the country, are expected to be present, to compete for the following prizes:

First class engines (over 1½ inch nozzle)	$1,000
Second " " (1½ inch nozzle)	750
Second prize	500
Hose prize	250
Speech	100

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the trial is to be made under the supervision of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New York; and the same paper proposes that the steam engines of that place be invited, in order to show the New Yorkers how much their little machines resemble squirt guns, when compared with the famous fire-annihilators. A good suggestion.

New State Bank of Indiana.

We learn from the Indiana *State Sentinel* that the constitutionality of the act chartering the New State Bank of that State, was decided upon affirmatively, a few days since, by Judge McCLUNG, of the Marion Circuit. The question specially raised was whether the Journals of the Legislature show that the act was constitutionally passed, and in addition to this the case was presented in various aspects. The defendants fully answered, stating facts as disclosed by the journals of the two Houses of the Legislature, by which the complaint was dismissed. This brought up the full legal merits. What the course the State may take, we are not now advised. Her counsel excepted to the decision. Whether they will stand upon the demurrer, and risk the Supreme Court, or reply, we cannot say; but, if we are not misinformed, the whole question is one of law and must ultimately be so decided.

As the case now stands, the decision of Judge McLUNG is in favor of the constitutionality of the Bank charter, and all the immunities and privileges granted to it by the act of incorporation.

The Washington County Tragedy—Barbarity of the Slave-Catchers.

A Democratic Triumph.

We have letters from Washington county which assure us that the slave who was shot in the forehead at Salem, of which we copied on Thursday, from the *Nebraska Free Press*, a Douglas paper in that vicinity—by one Erskine Mansfield, (what a name for a nigger-catcher and murderer to wear!) did not, by his death, escape the personal violence of his enemies. The ruffian who alleges that he pursued the three fugitives from Missouri, *dug up the corpse of the murdered man after he was buried, cut off his head with an axe, and bore it back toward the region of Southerdom as a trophy of his prowess!* The Ethiopian was brought back to Missouri upon the act by offering a reward for the heads of all "traitors and Abolitionists!!"

Here is a fugitive from a life-long and compulsory service. His heart throbbing with an irrepressible desire for liberty, a love of which is planted within him, he flies to Illinois, pursued by the human blood-hounds that are on his track. They get scent of their prey and put other hounds on next also. They overtake the trembling man on the highway, accompanied by two of his fellows, and, *without warrant or process of law*, attempt an arrest; the panting fugitive, driven to desperation, turns to check his pursuers, and is shot dead in his tracks. He is buried that his dead carcass may not taint the air; but hardly is he in his grave before evidence of his death is demanded; his body is rolled out, his head is severed from the trunk with an axe, and the Democracy look on and cry Amen! to all that is done! A Justice's Court sits for the examination of the hired murderer; the death and its horrors are glossed over with less care than would be bestowed upon a case of hog-stealing; the act is announced as "honorably" and "promptly discharged" by the "democratic" organ present the enormity of the action, and the justice of the magistrate, and goes on in the next article to that in which the tragedy is described, to another defence and laudation of Douglas! Yet we live in Illinois, and this is the nineteenth century!

The Amalgamation Party.

David W. Page, a Know-Nothing candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky, from Logan County, has published a circular addressed to the voters of his district, in which the amalgamationists are severely handled. We quote from it an important paragraph, to which we invite attention:

"I am in favor of the passage of a law hanging a woman who gives birth to a mulatto child after the 1st of March, 1858. I am in favor of a law that will penitentiary every person caught in adultery, or acknowledge that they are guilty of amalgamation with negroes—my object being the correction of the morals of our citizens."

As a well-wisher of the South, we must protest against embodying such ideas in the legislation of any Southern State. They would inevitably produce stagnation in the trade in young negroes, and, by cutting off an important branch of Southern industry, have a tendency to cause general bankruptcy and distress; and again, as universal amalgamation is the South, that if the first law spoken of should be carried into effect, hemp would rise so rapidly in market, that its use would be abandoned, or attended with ruinous cost, in the North. It would be cruel to the colored women, also. For the most part, their shame by amalgamation is compulsory; to be hung, then, for what they have no power to prevent, is a refinement on that other branch of Know-Nothingism, which furnishes a man because he did not cause himself to be born in the United States.

Mr. Page is, as he says, an "American." As a politician he would not be apt to attack so strongly a practice to which his own friends and partisans are notoriously addicted; hence, when he talks about "reforming the morals of our citizens," he means undoubtedly (a hit the National Democracy full in the face—the same National Democracy who are howling out, all over the North, that amalgamation is the result that they fear the most; and who are endeavoring to prevent amalgamation by extending human slavery and all its pollutions and opprobrium into the territory of Territories of the Republic. We turn Mr. Page over to the Press, the amalgamation organ, not quite sure, however, that some of his ears got in the way of the kicking which we understand that it will give him for claiming. But as he refuses to write a letter as to Southern friends, we are not assured how that is with politicians.

A Caution.—Persons who are desirous of assuming the "politics" of the times, should endeavor to procure the genuine article. Some of the spurious kind are now in circulation, which, if used, will be found to be very injurious to the wearer. The genuine article can be had at any time, of the Democratic Party, at the Cincinnati Convention, or at any other place where the Democracy may be found.

The Sham-Democracy seem determined to bring popular government into disrepute.—

Their disregard for the rights of other minorities or majorities, their utter defiance of accepted rules in the conduct of public affairs, and their violence and ruffianism are doing more to-day, to weaken the confidence of the people in our otherwise stable institutions, and to destroy the symmetrical fabric that our fathers erected, than all other causes combined. Earlier in the history of the country, and as soon as the Irish element in our political affairs became pliant and obedient, in their hands, they were sent to content themselves with ballot-box stuffing, pipe-laying and murderous ruffianism at the polls; since they have openly espoused the cause of the pirates and slave-stealers of the South, they have grown bolder and more defiant in their attacks upon popular liberty everywhere; and though they have not abandoned their original method of procedure, wherever it fails and fraud is defeated, they do not hesitate to fall back upon force to accomplish their ends. Look at the history of Kansas for the last three years; look at what is now going on, under Democratic auspices, in New York; look at the reports that come to us from Minnesota! Wherever we turn our eyes in the Northern States, we see blackened traces of the progress that that turbulent and despotic party has made in the work of destruction that it has undertaken. Election frauds here, bloody riots there, and violence and despotism all over the land. In the South, they have established a Reign of Terror that has no relaxation. They have limited free speech in every Southern Southern State, and would, had they the power, stifle thought and extinguish conscience!

Their resistance in Minnesota to law and order, and their treasonable attempt to seize upon power with which they have not been intrusted, are without excuse. They do not even pretend that they have rights which have not been respected. They do not hazard the assertion that they are in a majority in the Convention, and they are striving to disorganize. But having exhausted on the day of election, all the chances that fraud offered, they there, as elsewhere, have taken a step beyond fraud, and, we doubt not, will invoke violence next. In the organization of a pretended Convention, with a minority of members, and in their refusal to submit to the government of the majority, they but imitate in a milder way the example of their co-laborers in Kansas. They have not, as the other Border Ruffians had, a troop of Missourians at their heels, and do not venture upon the shedding of blood; but as in Kansas, they are upheld by the officers of the Government, who are the most active and industrious of the conspirators against the supremacy of the popular will.

For once we believe they will be met. Our friends there are clearly right, as they are clearly in the majority, and they are made, if we are not mistaken in the men, of a material that will not submit to the dictation of the few, even though the dictators come with the Acting Governor at their head. The attempt to create the belief that the Republicans are not capable of governing themselves, and then to put in operation the despotic maxim laid down by DOUGLAS in his lying harangue at Springfield, will be made, we believe now, if never again. We extract them to stand firm; to be continued but unyielding; to give way, for the sake of peace, when they can do so without a sacrifice of the right; and above all to be prepared for the worst. The oppression of this sham Democracy has become intolerable, and it is time for resistance to begin!

The Kansas Programme.

While the Washington *Union*, the New York *Times*, and some dozens of obfuscated correspondents at the National Capital, are smoothing down public opinion with the pleasantries of a tipsy Lecompton caucus, it will not do to lose sight of a few facts which are in great danger of being submerged.

First. The Democratic party, under the tuition of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, set out to make a Slave State of Kansas; and, in the steady persistence with which this end was followed, we have a record of cold infamy which deforces the history of civilized times.

Second. The whole plan of conspiracy, from the President of the United States down to the small Border Ruffian scalper and horse thief, are defeated, exposed and arraigned. Kansas is past their power of ruining. WALKER has not passed two months in the Territory without mistaking that it will be a Free State *eventually*, in spite of every influence between the oceans. DOUGLAS expects it; the whole college of Pro-slavery Jesuits are gradually coalitioned of the impossibility of their wars upon Kansas; in a waste of battles, blood and treasure, and in a waste of human life, an unpardonable excess of crime.

Third. Following this unexpected climax, three or four questions are presented requiring immediate answer: 1st. How can we repair damages and start off again for the accomplishment of the main swindle. 2d. Failing utterly in this, how can we make it appear to the North that Kansas becomes a Free State through our excessive toils in that behalf? 3d. How can we make it appear to the South that we were unable to prevent the calamity? 4th. How can we cheat the people of Kansas out of their sovereignty anew, and get two thriving Border Ruffians into the Senate of the United States? 5th. Where can we carve out a new Slave State to compensate for the three years blundering in Kansas?

The solution of these perplexities was WALKER's special mission. The first move was to induce the Free State men to go into the late bogus election with their hands tied—a scheme which would not have deluded the most preposterous donkey in the Territory. The next one is to raise a great outcry about the recently developed outrages of the Border Ruffians and pretend to discover an altogether new element somewhere west of the Missouri, to wit: a Free State Democratic party whose Free State principles are not however of a fanatical and rabid sort. This phenomenon operates at once. It goes to the length of whispering something about a submission of the bogus constitution to the "people"—a measure which lacks only two constituents of honesty, viz: a definition of the word "submission" and another definition of the word "people". Until these overnights in the Kansas programme are supplied, the original fraud stands on the original basis, and the Washington *Union* will no more limp out of DOUGLAS' company on that crutch, than DOUGLAS will stagger away from Popular Sovereignty under the enormities of Utah.

The New Slave State.

(From the Emporia (Kansas) News.)

A rumor is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Gov. Walker came to Kansas with a project for dividing it into two States, making of the southern part and the Indian Territory a Slave State, and of the northern half a Democratic Free State. If the "Pacificator" has not already received such a severe shock to his preconceived notions of Kansas as to induce him to abandon that scheme, it is time that he began to learn his folly.

We wonder what the men of south-eastern Kansas, whose homes have been made desolate, whose fields have been laid waste and where trees have been in constant jeopardy from the minions of slavery for the last two years, would say, if such a precious piece of villainy was proposed to them. What would the 10,000 people living in the Neosho and Osage Valleys, who are disfranchised by the operation of the Bogus Census Act say? No! not Gov. Walker; you have over-reached the stage coal late in the day to succeed in the execution of any such plan. A word is your private ear, and then you will better understand the feeling on the subject of the people residing south of the Kansas River, are the most determined, radical and intelligent of the whole population of our State. We speak by the book, for we have traveled much over Kansas, and know the above sentiment to be true. Contrary to the rule in every other Western State, the southern part of ours will be the Anti-slavery stronghold.

Southward the emigration is destined to take its way, and a glance at our geographical position will illustrate our meaning. "Go west" runs may road, "and you think that Governor Walker, if he stays a month longer in Kansas, will find that he can learn other ideas besides so that appear in his inaugurals.

Death from Lightning.

The thunder-storm of yesterday mid-day, scarcely felt in the city, was quite severe in that of an hour. At that time the house of Mr. Julius Dille, was struck by lightning and his wife instantly killed.

A neighbor, Mr. William Warner, seeing the house fall, ran to the house of Mr. Dille, and on the threshold of the door found the lifeless body of Mrs. Dille, with the blood and lying across her child of eighteen months. The child was uninjured. Mrs. D. had evidently been sitting upon a lounge in the kitchen, which was left in ruins. The fluid struck the corner of the kitchen, which was lower than the main portion of the house, tearing out the window sash, and shattering the window glass in the kitchen. Mr. Dille, who was in the house with Mrs. Dille, was felt very severely, as she had lived on the honeymoon.—*Tribune, Sept. 1, 1856.*

Burning of the State Lunatic Asylum.

(From the Utica Observer of Tuesday evening.)

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, located in the western part of the city, was found to be on fire this morning. The flames were discovered about 3 o'clock, bursting from the dome or cupola, exactly in the centre of the building. The alarm was given, and in a few minutes the West Utica Engine, No. 7, was on the ground. It was then discovered that there was almost an entire deficiency of water on the premises. The building stands upon a hill, and about two thousand feet from the Erie Canal, the nearest source from which a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. A well of considerable capacity was finally found in the rear of the Asylum, from which No. 7 drew a stream which was carried to the roof and played on the fire.

In the meantime, the fire was working its way down to the basement of the building and gradually extending into the wings. The heat was excessive, and the element bid defiance to the paltry efforts of a single stream of water. The most fearful feature of the scene, however, was the awful cry of the lunatics, five or six hundred in number—who were inmates of the building. The men, who are kept in the right wing, were comparatively quiet; but the screams and shrieks of the females, in the left wing, were appalling. The larger portion of the female patients were in a state of wild howled prayers at the top of their voices, while others made the air vocal with crazy and unintelligible songs. Many of the females were hastily removed from the wings, on the roof of the building, while the men were marshaled in order for an instant departure, should circumstances require it.

The main building formed in the third story of the left wing, who passed pails of water from a reservoir in the extreme end of the wing, and rendered valuable service in preventing the fire from extending through the attic and roof portion of the building. This was continued until the single stream of water in use was reduced to the same capacity, when it was discontinued. While engaged in throwing water upon the fire, and in saving the furniture, several men were severely burnt and injured, the details of which are given below.

The well which supplied No. 7 soon gave out, and the only remaining means of saving the building was by procuring water from the Erie Canal, 2,000 feet distant. Two of our best engines being necessarily undergoing repairs, left but two in working order, which were unanimously insufficient for the purpose. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to the neighboring villages for aid, which was promptly rendered. The New York Mills and Whitesboro engines were soon on the ground, while two engines from Rome, fully manned, arrived about the same time. The Rome engines were brought down by a locomotive of the Watertown road, occupying only 15 minutes in coming the 16 miles. At a later hour, two engines from Little Falls and one from Herkimer arrived and contributed their assistance. With this aid, streams were brought from the new Canal, and thrown on the fire with great effect. Steam was also got up in the boiler attached to the Asylum, and forced into the upper stories. At the time we left the scene, about 11 o'clock, it was hoped that the fire would be confined to the central portion of the main building, which is entirely burnt out, and that the wings would be preserved comparatively uninjured.

Our own firemen, and those of neighboring villages, are entitled to very great credit for their exertions. The want of water, so serious, so long to men who have the will and the means of making good use of it, the difficulty of reaching the fire from the height of the building, with the intense heat of the day, made their labor anything but agreeable. Notwithstanding all this, they worked like heroes, and made the most of the opportunities offered for extinguishing the fire.

Deputy Sheriff Klinck was promptly on hand, and appointed a large number of deputies to preserve the peace and protect property from exposed. Our military companies also promptly responded, without call, and were stationed throughout the grounds for the same purpose. Everything that could be done by firemen, military, and citizens was done.

A very general feeling of surprise was felt at the almost entire lack of means in the building for the extinguishment of fires. There seems to be no security, except in the extreme wings, no force pumps, no arrangement for flooding the building whatever. No provision of any sufficient capacity was found on the premises, although the building is located on a high hill, remote from streams. Our city fire department which is adapted to the existing water-works system, and consists mainly of hose apparatus, labored, of course, under an immense disadvantage, as the nearest hydrant is half a mile distant from the Asylum.

SUSPICION OF BURNING.

The *Herald* have presented a dull scene than for to-day. Tradesmen, mechanics, clerks, apprentices, nearly all have gone to the fire. Work in the large factories was suspended at an early hour to allow the operatives—male and female to proceed to the Asylum.

THE LOSS.

We have heard no estimate of the loss, but should suppose it upwards of $100,000.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED!

Three o'clock P. M.—As we go to press, the firemen are returning from the scene of the conflagration, and report that the flames are under.

The news of this day's calamity will carry consternation into a thousand homes in the State of New York. Every a thousand homes will be anxious for the safety of the unfortunate gathered. Of each inmate, there are loving friends, east or west, north or south, who mourn the removal of the unfortunate from their quiet and comparatively happy retreat. Fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and children will hear with terror of the danger to which some one has been exposed. A distressing anxiety for the safety of some particular inmate will pervade innumerable breasts. "Was this one friend of mine—this wife or mother, brother, father or child—among the dead? Will he be the query expressing the agony so widely spread.

We wish the assuring "no which we are able to give, would go to every such home and break with the same rapidity that the news of the conflagration has already sped over the telegraph wires. *We are officially authorized to state that NO INMATE OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM HAS BEEN INJURED TO-DAY, AND NONE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED. Further, that all will be well provided for, large as must be the requirements for their protection.*

Chicago and Cairo.

The Cairo *Times and Delta* indulges in the following lamentation over the grain trade of Chicago and the lack of grain trade in Cairo. The editor of that print distresses himself solely because he lacks knowledge of facts of the case. Were he better informed of the present condition of things, he will, we presume, submit to what will then appear, even to him, inevitable, and murmur no more. He would but be told that the great bulk of grain sent to this market in the fall, is not stored here during the winter—that almost immediately upon its arrival it is shipped for Buffalo or New York, the great Atlantic depot—that the Northern route, starting, say from Centralia, is much the cheapest besides being the safest to both grain and flour—that it is not so much the capital of Chicago as the advantage of situation, that brings trade to this point,—he needs but realize these things to give up all hope of effecting what he thinks some additional capital and enterprise can effect. But we print his complaint:

A GRAIN MARKET.—Now that the new crop of wheat is coming in so plentifully grain inquiries from northern and eastern points are coming in, from the extreme southern part of the State, purchasing for the northern market. Owing to the great facilities afforded by the Central Railroad for carrying grain to the north, and the lack of the requisite enterprise in Cairo and New Orleans, we presume that a greater portion of our wheat crop will find a market in Chicago. We can say this with greater certainty as ever the fall crops of Southern Illinois, and parts of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee have gone in the same direction.

The great amount of capital invested in the grain business at Chicago, the cheap and easy communication with the east during the summer season, and the long established course of trade, render it a matter of little wonder that the early crops should go northward. This will continue until a corresponding amount of enterprise and capital shall be employed to draw of a large portion of the trade to the South. But that the wheat and corn of southern Illinois should all be carried to Chicago, in the autumn, where it must be stored, through the winter, to await the opening of navigation, when it can be shipped from Chicago during the entire year is an entirely forced and unnatural business.

Chicago has gained her position as an immense grain market, partly by her location, partly by her capital and enterprise which has made her a railroad center, and partly by the abundant means and untiring energy of her business men. But her position is not secure. Her rival is now making an effort, an effort properly made to divert the course of trade to Cairo, and thence to New Orleans. Since the Illinois Central has opened the crops of all South Illinois, and of the region of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, Green and Kaskaskia rivers. Hence, in the natural depot for the Southern and family markets of the Southwest, and for the trade to be brought here and shipped on any day in any season, either for direct shipment from New Orleans to Europe, or to New York by way of New Orleans, and can always be put into the latter market within thirty days. Instead of being stored in Chicago or lying in the levee, during three months, it might be sent direct to market and bring quick returns to the producer.

To bring about this desirable state of affairs, requires that capital and enterprise should be turned to this point. New Orleans can do the shipping, if Cairo will send the grain, and Cairo can get it if capital will become active in the business in the west, by the aid of a far less amount of capital and energy than has built up the business in Chicago.

The Coffee Trade of the United States.

Messrs. H. T. Lowndes, Son & Co., of New Orleans, publish their annual statement for the year ending June 30th, 1857, from which it appears that the imports of that port have been larger than any previous year, 38,000 or 40,000 more than the United States from Rio from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, amounted to 1,206,313 bags, being an increase over the average of the last five years, and over the years 1854-55 of 312,333 bags.

The total exports from Rio to all parts of the world for the same period were 1,104,000 bags, leaving an estimated total stock on hand on the 1st May, 1857, 100,000 bags. The estimated stock on hand at all the importing points of the United States on the 1st May, 1857, is 307,000 bags, against 217,000 on the 1st May, 1856, and 217,000 on the 1st May, 1855. The stock of coffee in the warehouses of New Orleans on the 1st of June, was 18,000 bags, against 12,000 bags on the 1st June, 1856.

The stock of the United States on the 1st of July is estimated at 1,000,000 bags, against 1,000,000 bags on the 1st July, 1856.

Free Speech in Texas.

(From the Tribune (Tex.) Texan.)

Our readers will probably remember that a few weeks since we published a short article taken from an exchange, which set forth that a paper published at Quitman, Wood County, had published the *Free Press*, had dared to venture an opinion that the interests of Texas would be greatly promoted by substituting free for slave labor. The article also stated that the editor of the paper, Mr. Winston Banks, had been elected to a seat in the Democratic State Convention, of which party he was a member, and had been rejected because he was not rabid in its advocacy of freedom in Texas, but persisted in publishing the communications of Mr. J. K. Lamon, which advocated the abolishment of the institution. The publication of Mr. Lamon's articles was loudly declaimed against by the journals and leading politicians of the State, and none ventured to defend it. The sentiments of Lamon, though wasted by Mr. Banks, that his columns were open for free discussion of all subjects. Subsequent events have shown that both Mr Banks and Mr. Lamon have paid too much upon their unquestionable rights as American citizens and citizens of Texas, to discuss the question of slavery, and for their pains, Mr. Banks attended the meeting of the State Convention, presented his credentials and demanded his seat; but was refused a hearing by the unanimous voice of the body, and not even allowed a word in defence of his position in favor of free discussion. Thus was a free born white citizen, subject to indignity and insult from the hands of a gathering of gamblers, in favor of free labor and for continuancing free discussion, at the hands of this National (?) Democratic party. We think this is not the whole. By means of a conspiracy formed among the members of that Convention, a mob was assembled a Quitman soon after, as *law and order* citizens of Wood county, composed of slave-holders for leaders and an excited rabble from the surrounding counties, under the influence of leading politicians from the Convention met at Quitman, unceremoniously dragged Mr. Banks from his counting room, and after passed a series of resolutions requiring the editor to leave the country, declaring that the *Free Press* should no longer be published. The resolutions also contained a warning to Messrs. Lamon and Banks, to leave within two days, upon pain of being forcibly ejected. A committee waspointed with instructions to officially notify the objectionable gentlemen of the decision of the mob, which duty was discharged. Mr. Lamon left immediately, and Mr. Banks as soon as he could dispose of his office. Both of these gentlemen are now safe from the clutches of ruffians, and free from the victims of a spirit of intolerance, which we are sorry to say prevails too extensively in the slaveholding States. We are sadly in the south—Mr. Banks of South Carolina, and Mr. Lamon of Virginia—have always lived and been reared amid southern institutions, but possessed of the manliness of right which teach any unbiased mind that it is wrong to eat the bread of another; and that such a wrong will surely recoil with untold evils upon the perpetrator.

By a singular chance, we met Mr. Banks at Cairo last week, and enjoyed the pleasure of a long conference with him, during which he expressed the highest hopes in the future of his State. He has no notion whatever of deserting the State, confident that the "sober second thought" of the contending summer winds will sustain him as long as he has violated no law but mob law, and no principle of right whatever. After an exile of one month from his home, during which time he has passed through the southern portion of this State, he was about to take passage on a boat on his return to his family, with a firmer resolve than ever, let what will come of it, to stand by the right; if necessary, for the right of free discussion, and for the disfranchisement of the thousands of non-slaveholding citizens of Texas, from the Democratic journals among them he is the commissioner for slaveholders. We know we speak the truth when we say that all through the North there are thousands who will be warmly enlisted with Mr. Banks in his good work. Men of all parties, despite the shackles of party discipline, will admire the moral heroism of the man and invoke blessings upon him and his cause.

Trial of Mowing Machines at Amherst.

(From the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette & Courier.)

A trial of Mowing Machines took place on the farm of Lyal B. Gunther, in Amherst, on Wednesday, a large number of persons were present to witness the trial. In the morning, the following machines were entered and tried, upon a rough field of clover:

Hovey's Machine—Weight 830 pounds; length of cutting-bar, 4 feet 8 inches; manufactured by Wm. H. Hovey, of Springfield; entered by the maker.

Danford's Gran Mower—Weight 700 pounds; cutting-bar 5 feet; made by J. W. Thomson, of Springfield, and entered by him.

Allen's Machine—Weight 690 pounds; cutting bar 4 feet 10 inches; made by R. L. Allen, of New York; entered by Charles F. Parsons, of Northampton.

Little American—Weight 639 pounds; cutting-bar 4 feet 6 inches; made in Buffalo; entered by Phineas Stedman of Chicopee.

Ketchum's Machine—Manufactured by Mason, Noonan & Co., of Boston and Worcester, and entered by Mr. Hunt, the Amherst agent.

Seaton's Machine—Weight 800 pounds; cutting bar 2 feet 10 inches; made by Chan. Stetson of Amherst, and entered by him.

Manny's Machine—Weight 610 pounds; cutting bar 4 feet 4 inches; entered by Mr. Adriance, of Poughkeepsie.

After the trial upon the clover field, a sumptuous dinner was served up to about fifty guests, by Mr. Cowles, after which the trial was resumed upon a rough piece of land in the field of grass. Seven machines entered, Danford's being left.

In their report, the committee say they "consider this trial one of the best and most important ever made in this section. The grass mowed was well adapted to test the quality of different machines, each one having an opportunity of cutting nearly all kinds of grass upon the same lot—coarse and fine—heavy and light—some of it being badly lodged, &c.," and award the preference to Danford's.

ARE THERE no painful rumors afloat in North Carolina concerning the fabled Professor Mitchell, the Geologist of that State, who is supposed to have perished in the mountains, while at he had gone for scientific purposes.

OUR RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The Stillwater Messenger says that the Corps of Engineers under Chief Engineer Stewart, on the M. & P. Railroad, reached that place last night, from the city, having run a foot-bridge from the city, to Stillwater. Probably other lines will be run for the accommodation. The Company will be prepared to locate the bridge, and let the contracts for its construction.

KOSS HEARTED SON.—The gentlemen tack-maker we ever knew in a blacksmith, who sows every evening to his apprentices, "Come, boys, let's leave work and go to mowing yonder." He must be a brother of the former Governor of Illinois, who has the habit of thinking a new thought, and to get the blood hefty out to play the game of mowing.

NEW KIND.—The telegraph report that Messrs. Moore and Co., of Boston and Worcester, are to be in Kansas, but not before Sept. and Oct. Moore, and Miller, Oct. Moore and Co. are the printing in Kansas.

New Advertisements.

DR. SPRAGUE, OCULIST, HAS ARRIVED in the city, and will remain at rooms at the Richmond House, Wabash avenue, for a few days.

Of every variety, or any defect of sight from whatever cause, or of any duration, or even total blindness, and blind half an hour immediately, that they may hear the full sound of the human voice, and see the light of the sun, in exchange, made for an examination or opinion in any case.

N. B. Spectacles to be adjusted to any sight, or THERE is no charge. Pamphlets and Testimonial of the Blind and Deafened to be had of the Doctor on the Cars, and places will be given through the city free.

N. B.—Dr. Sprague is consulted at said address, Tuesday, July 21, 1857, and will remain a few days.

Chicago, July 11, 1857.—

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1857, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in behalf of the Guardian of the Water Heirs of the late Jesse S. Thomas, deceased, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the lots of the Cook County Circuit Court, for that purpose authorized, subject to sale and confirmation of said Circuit Court, the lots hereinafter described, and situated in said County of Cook, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 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HOME CIRCLE READING.

DANCING—NOW AND IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The practice of "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" is looked upon with little favor by pious people—at least, of certain sects—in this country. Except the Shakers and the followers of the New Church, most religious persons think it a shocking thing to dance; or, at least, they cannot approve of dancing as generally practised, including in the idea luxurious suppers, and polkas and shottisches kept up beyond the "wee small hours ayant the twal," even till chanticleer proclaims the morn. With all deference to such, we confess we cannot agree with them, except in their protests against the abuse of the "institution." We "go in" for dancing, with heart, hand, and leg; and think it no more sin to "chassez," "cross over," and "right and left," now and then, than to sing a merry song, play blind man's buff and "hunt the squirrel," or indulge in any other recreation, whereby we may forget the "carking cares" of business, shake the cobwebs from the brain, and cheat sorrow of its sting, instead of

"...dragging pleasure with rough scuffle,
Through the iron gates of life."

Even MARTIN LUTHER, the great gun and Jupiter Tonans of Protestantism, if we may believe his French biographer, M. AUDIN, approved of dancing. "Dancing," said he, "is a gift of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. If people commit sin, *it is not the fault of the dance*, which does not offend against faith or charity. Dance, then, my children." If this champion of the Reformers had no squeamishness on this subject, we see not why his followers and admirers at the present day should speak with such severity of the practice.

But while we cry *Vive la danse!* it is not the Quadrilles, Polkas, Mazourkas, and other new-fangled dances of the present day, that engage our advocacy, or awaken our enthusiasm. No; it is the good old "country" dance of "the olden time"—the "Chorus Jig," "Money Musk," "Hull's Victory," and other such glorious dances of our fathers' and grand-fathers—which alone can stir up the depths of our feelings, and set our legs on fire. Many a time since our youthful days, have we trod the mazes of the dance in the stately hall; gorgeous drapery and the splendor of rich dresses have delighted the eye, and strains of delicious music ravished the ear; dazzling chandeliers have thrown the glare of their light over the scene, and bright eyes reflected it back; fair forms and faces of witching sweetness have beamed on us, and we have almost forgotten, in the intoxication of the hour, that we were children of earth; but in spite of all, we were not truly happy. We sighed in vain for the enjoyment—the deep, heart-full bliss—we used to feel in the days of "lang syne," when we shaved it "up and down the middle" on a winter's evening, in a country farmer's kitchen, hung with no drapery but strings of dried apples and ears of seed corn—with no music but the squeaking of a country fiddle—and beneath the light, (and dripping, too,) of a tallow candle, transfixed to the wall by a fork, whose tines and handle had long parted company. Those were times when dancing *was* dancing—when rigadoons, pigeon-wings and double shuffles were performed, which would frighten out of their senses the tame, languid, spiritless dancers of the present day, who do everything by square rule and compass—and when pretty girls, too, were such as in these days would set continents on fire! No wonder that, in view of all this, a late English novelist should pronounce the country dance "a good, honest old English dance," the only one fit for the land. "See," says he, "how every foot thinks up when a country dance is announced, and how much at home every one appears directly to be! See the same beings laboring at a polka, which most of the men have learned from sisters or other young ladies, and which they usually dance flat-footed with bent knees. See them hug their partner so close as to crush the bouquet on her corsage; which lack of courtesy the young lady feels, and is too timid to resent or resist, but continues to hop up and down among the *cobus*, breathless, her chin over her partner's shoulder, her face flushed and terrified, and her eye wild; whilst he takes her on, his forehead moreover moist, panting, stamping, running against other parties in the set, that *the girls* like it. Anon they stop, and over-driven posters after a long stage. The young lady, with heaving shoulders, hides her face in her bouquet; the gentleman *blows*, and draws forth his handkerchief; they gasp a few words—after a space he puts his arm suddenly around her waist, utters 'take another turn'—and off they go again, jerking up and down, and looking like two tumble-down wax-figures from *Mrs. Farley's wax-work show*, stuck up *pro tempore*, with their heads over each other's shoulders!"

.... A few nights since, the steamer *Shide*, ascending the Ohio, near Cottonwood Bar came in collision with the *Hudson*, descending, thinking the former in a fit of insanity. At the time of the danger, a gentleman, whose name is not given, forgetful of the danger himself, hastened to the cabin, picked up a young lady, jumped overboard, and with her swam nearly a mile to the shore. A newly married gentleman did the same thing with his bride. Query—Would a twelve-months married man have done the same?

.... The following, which appears to have been made up with great exactness, is the latest report on

DOMESTIC METEOROLOGY.—"A gentleman lately took the following meteorological journal of his wife's temper: Monday, rather cloudy; in the afternoon, rainy. Tuesday, vapourish; brightened up a little towards evening. Wednesday, bracing; able, gloomy, inclined to rain. Thursday, high wind, and some peals of thunder. Friday, hail in the morning; afterwards moderate; cloudy all night. Saturday, a gentle breeze, fancy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning. Sunday, sunshine and rainbow; towards evening, somewhat calmer."

MADAME DE GERLIS had a stern mother, who was wont to beat her quite cruelly when a child. The daughter, however, who subsequently became such a model teacher, bore the hardest thumps without a tear, or murmur; till one day, perceiving in the course of her chastisement that the maternal arm had lost something of its vigor, she began—to the surprise of her mother—to weep ponderously. The cause of this novel effect being asked—"Your blows," pathetically answered the miss, "hurt me less than they used to; whence I perceive, to my great grief, that you are losing the strength with which you have been hitherto blessed!" The force of patience and of filial affection "could no further go."

.... The salty yarn recited of by Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" has always struck us as a Munchausenism, but we have never dared to limit our suspicions. We are glad, therefore, to find our heresy backed up by so powerful and logical a reasoner as the New York *Pick-*

"INCONSIDERATENESS.—Our Recitry critic has discovered that Coleridge's poem of the 'Ancient Mariner' is highly illogical, and after a careful perusal of it, got quite out of patience with the hero. 'Why the dickens didn't he you admiral when he was boatswain?' asked the critic, 'he must have had the ship's boats at his service.' Not knowing exactly what to say, yet still wishing to defend the poem, we mildly suggested that the mariner hadn't any oars, perhaps. 'Nonsense,' replied our critic, 'that if he hadn't!—the bones of the crew were lying along the deck, and nothing would have been easier than for him to take a pair of shoulders, and go ashore in any port he chose.' We acknowledged, and for, I think the 'Ancient Mariner' will as good as it is cocked up to be."

.... Young ladies of a romantic turn of mind, who are panting for an elopement with some "nice young man," below their condition, may derive some wholesome experience of the misery of ill-assorted matches, from a case now before the Paris tribunals, in which a Madame Chabre seeks to be divorced from her husband, Monsieur Chabre, alias Lightning. The lady, it appears, is the daughter of a noble Belgian family, and she was some years ago possessed of beauty, youth, and 27,200 sterling. It happened that while visiting the famous circus of M. Dijean, at Brussels, she fell desperately in love with the adroit of his establishment, surnamed Lightning, probably from the marvelous manner in which he blazed away. She followed the interesting object of her passion to Paris, where she and Lightning were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. But the ungrateful clown, after spending the property brought him by his romantic wife, deserted the latter, and flushed away with a young lady connected with Franconi's, whose talents in jumping through no end of paper hoops capivated his practical mind.

.... In the fifth age of France, it is said, a person convicted of being a schlemiehl was condemned to get on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. Were such the law in this country, wouldn't the Massoit be cool with how-wow-wow?

.... Every body knows how dearly a young man who is in love "shells out" his coin for rings, brooches and other jewelry. Revenge, that one object which cost is nothing, is Cupid, should interest him equally!

.... The great question, "Who stood on from the Camel?" has been answered at last, and our troubled brain is at rest. A Norman preacher at Southampton has settled the question, both for the past and the future. The long talked luminary, which was to have "risen in brown," is under the control of his Holiness, Pio-nius Tocsoc, of Utah. "When Brigham Young consents to say the word, then will the comet come and strike the earth."

A WEAR OF BORES.—Next to mosquitos, what petty affliction of life is more vexatious and patience-exhausting than bores? persons who, tired of their own company, go from house to house inflicting their tediousness and ennui upon others. We said "next" to mosquitos; but we libel those insects; for they annoy you only in the warm season, and by night-time—whereas, bores haunt, pester, and tease you in winter and summer, by night and by day. Dodge them you cannot, by any artifice yet invented. You may protect your house against fire (and burglars, except here in Chicago,) your purse against light fingers, and your ship against the tempest's fury; but how escape this pest? Lovers, the poet, says of them nuisances—

"I divide bores, myself, in the one case of idiot.
Who secures scenes and scrapes—scenes, regardless of critics."

Both are execrable enough; but the palm of tediousness and insufferability we are inclined to give to the former class—the good-natured, pool-sugar bore, who is excruciating beyond all endurance. A bore of this kind, not content with putting his anger into your quivering flesh, ever and anon draws it out with the icie coolness, and blows off the shavings! Were human life spun out now as in the days of MATHUSELAH, one might be content, when called on by wretches of this stamp, to surrender a portion of his time to relieve the insufferable weight of theirs; but since life is shrunk into a few hasty moons, whole afternoons are "a leetle" too much to sacrifice to dull civility. The worst thing about the real, bona-fide bore, of the deadliest "stripe," is, that if you yield meekly and unresistingly to the torment of his presence—giving him unquestioned sway a half hour of time—he will not even then be grateful enough to take a hint and go away. Tell him you must go out a while on business; it is of "no consequence," as Toots says—he "can await your return." As somebody says: "If his cap was percussion, you might strike him over the head, and he wouldn't *go off!*"

.... Here are some pithy hints to parents: "Whatever you think proper to grant a child, let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer, and above all, without money *any conditions*. Grant with pleasure, refuse with reluctance; but let your refusal be irrevocable—let not importunities, tears, or even death, make you alter the positive "No," when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child, when he has tried his strength against it half a dozen times, shall never more endeavor to shake."

.... The ladies will be interested to learn that silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper, or the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will im pair the color of the silk.

PRO AND CON.—We find the following hits at the women in an eastern paper, edited by an old bachelor, who was probably jilted in his youth:

"It is a woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be re-dressed.

"The greatest organ in the world, is the organ of speech in a woman. It is an organ without stops."

Per contra—the following sharp thrust at the men is more than an offset to the foregoing: "Of a hundred men," says Madame de Girardin, "you may find one witty; of a hundred women, you may find one stupid."

.... One CHARLES G. SWEET, aged 76, having married Miss ANNIE HOWE SWEET, aged 18, a western editor thinks that may be call: Sweet Folley Annie-Howe (say-how.)

.... Harper's Weekly is improving. In the last number, after careful search through the funny department, we found one new joke, viz: "What has a cat that nothing else has? Kittens." Stupendous, isn't it?

.... For burns, seven or eight applications of the white of an egg are said to be a better remedy than colodon or cotton.

TO TRY YOUR LUNGS.—Walk up North Clark street half a mile and back; the man who, without puffing and blowing, can go from the bridge to Chicago Avenue, climbing and descending the ever varying altitudes of the sidewalk—now kissing the clouds as he reaches the top of some lofty stair-case, and anon descending into the bowels of the earth—need have no fears of Should he ever make the tour of Europe, he will be able to scale the dizziest peaks of the Alps without difficulty.

.... Lemons, the juice of which is now deemed by medical men almost a sure cure for rheumatism, are recommended for dropsy also by a Russian medical journal.

"The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small pieces in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day."

.... August is near, and many persons who are sighing, like the tenants of the Black Hole, for "a breath of cool air," may be benefited by a few

HINTS FOR DOG-DAYS.—It is *not* that you should eat little—therefore eat as little meat as possible.

Drink sparingly of Lake water with ice in it, and don't think it necessary to add any ingredient to kill the insects.

Run no races for hot whisky punches, with the thermometer at 96 in the shade.

Never stop to quarrel with a man at 12 M., especially if you are exposed to a broiling sun, and the matter in contest is the change for a three cent piece. If he tells you to "go to —," tell him you'll do no such thing, as least till the weather is cooler.

In no case quarrel with your wife. If she throws a pitcher of lye-water at you, take it coolly, and bow with all the courtesy you can command.

Shun unmuzzled dogs, and puppies that shun water, and give dog-matists and disputants a wide berth.

Always prefer the diagonal to the two sides of a square, when the diagonal is possible, in going to a given point.

Green corn, green apples, cucumbers, lobster salad—only a "green 'un!" will cram with them, unless he wants to give the undertaker a job.

Pay your own bills promptly—if you can; but don't, for goodness' sake, try into a passion when a man comes to pay you.

Three rules will do for the present. When the mercury gets above 100, we will add to them.

.... In Paris, it is said, the male sex are too polite or fastidious to speak of women by their true name. Travelers have made frequent note of it. Lady Shiel informs us that the Persian Prime Minister alluded to his wife as "the daughter of his uncle."

.... Chicago children are as "fast" as their fathers. A little girl of eight years went into a house the other day, and "conveyed" three one dollar gold pieces from a trunk.

.... SETTLED AT LAST.—A Rochester (N. Y.) Judge has decided that any of the following circumstances may be relied on in an action for breach of promise to prove an engagement:

Frequent visits of the parties.
Retiring from the society of others.
Seeking to be apart from others.
Expressions of attachment.
Presents.
Going together to places of amusement.
Walks together.
Occasional remarks in the hearing of others, &c.

Apropos to the foregoing, the Oneida *Gazette* gives the following cautions to every young gentleman inclined to flirt, but who would wish to steer clear of the law as expounded by the cold-blooded and unromantic judge who presides over the flour mills of Rochester:

If he pays "frequent visits," he might just as different of "spoken addresses" on the door-step of the hall door; if he gives her a book, the present might be looked on by the jury as a composition he is a piece of public amusement; if he sends her a valentine, or any other card, "sealed, but the contents not engaged"—but if he should go further and in the extreme impudence of calling Miss Smith by her christian appellation of Malvina, or, in an extacy of moonlight sentiment, gently pressing her fingers, let him see to it that that he has a bond of indemnity, with good security, that the jury will not convict him of "breach of promise" by upholding the suit from the court of Cupid to a court of Law.

.... Speaking of "attentions" to young ladies, some young people, who are very green in these matters, have a notion that they should only each other into love. Hence they spend whole days together, and sit up late of nights, thinking they will manage into each other's souls. This is all folly. Depend upon it, true love is of spontaneous growth, and no hot-bed process can generate it. It is the eye that does the whole business—the tongue can do nothing. Your true lover is always tongue-tied. He may make up fine speeches, when alone; but he always stutters if he tries to get them off before his idol. "Speech is the privilege of the prudent," is Scottish philosophy of the shrewdest.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

W. M. Ross & Co.'s Column.

WE ARE NOW SELLING SUMMER GOODS of every description in as low as 50 per cent less than the usual prices. Our stock is now complete, and we invite those, especially ladies, to call and examine our goods, as we are determined to be the leading dry goods house in this city. Our goods are all new and fresh, and our prices are positively the lowest.

Large Reduction from Usual Prices.

We guarantee to sell any goods from our stock at prices lower than can be bought elsewhere in this city or Chicago, cash, or any other kind of trade.

In amount, variety and richness of goods, or

Lowness of Prices,

WE HAVE NO COMPETITION HERE!

TRAVELING CLOAKS.
200 BLACK AND WHITE PLAID RAGLANS for Twelve Shillings each, at W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

Ladies' Raglan Dusters,
In one solid color, much better than usual, only 8s. 6d. W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

100 PCS. FINE ENGLISH LAWNS.
Warranted fast colors, for One Shilling a yard, at W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

Lace Shawls and Mantillas.
Are sold for about one-half the price asked elsewhere, at W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
We are selling every variety and style, by far less prices than they can be sold in any other house in the city. Come and see, and you are sure to be satisfied. W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

SILKS, AND RICH SILK ROBES.
We have a full supply, in the richest, most fashionable and approved styles, and we are now selling them below the cost of importation, and a large per centage less than any other house. W. M. ROSS & CO.

Traveling Dress Goods,
In every style used, in very large variety, at W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

Rich Summer Robes,
Of every description, in unlimited variety, for a much less price than can be bought elsewhere. W. M. ROSS & CO.'S.

500 Pieces FINE BAREGE DE LAINES,
Warranted perfectly fast colors, worth twenty-five shillings, at 10 cts. and one shilling; some goods and elsewhere at 7 shillings. W. M. ROSS & CO.

500 Pcs. Fine Scotch Ginghams.
For 10c cents and one shilling; usual price 16c and 18c. W. M. ROSS & CO.
197 197 AND 199 LAKE ST.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

Closing Out Sale

AT

FRASHER & CARR'S

No. 194 Lake Street.

SUMMER SILKS
For 87½, worth 75c.

SUMMER SILKS.
For 62½, worth 75.

Rich Dress Silks
For 75, worth $1.00 and $1.25.

Magnificent Silk Robes
For 25, worth $35.
" 35 " 45 " For 25, worth 50.
" 45 " 60 " For 50, worth 75.

ORGANDIE, JACONET, GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES
At greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH JACONETS
For 12½, worth 25.

150 Pieces White Brilliantes for 12 1-2

500 Silk Mantillas from $2 to $25.

Elegant French Lace & Chantilly
MANTILLAS & TALMAS
At a great Reduction from former prices

Ladies' Dusters and Traveling Garments.

600 PARASOLS
25 per cent. below usual prices.

150 pcs. Challies and Barege de Laines
12½, worth 25.

50 pcs. Plain and Printed Bareges
25, worth 44.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Housekeeping Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Mitts, Embroideries,
Laces, and White Goods.

250 WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS
For twelve, worth twenty shillings.

And any other bargains which may be seen upon examination of our stock, every article of which will be marked at a price that will cause an immediate sale without subsequent cost.

FLASHER & CARR,
194 Lake street.

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins,
CARPET HALL,
No. 135 LAKE STREET.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
MATTS AND RUGS,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
House Furnishing & Upholstery Goods.
PIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS
We by constantly on hand, a LARGER STOCK of the above lots, than all others in the city combined, which we sell at
Reduced Prices.
Entrance to our Sales Room and Carpet Hall now on the First Floor, No. 135 Lake Street.
BECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.
5,000 BOXES
Dusch & American Window Glass,
COMPRISING ALL SIZES
From 7 by 9 to 36 by 54,
JUST RECEIVED BY
LEWIS & PAGE,
113 South Water Street, Chicago.

HAIR BRUSHES,
Nail Brushes,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
Cloth Brushes & Velvet Brushes,
At J. H. REED & CO.'S.
154 AND 156 LAKE STREET.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

H. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LA SALLE STREET....54
CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
Always on hand, comprising the Platinum and Gilt Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.
IRON RETORTS, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.
TO THE TRADE.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.
54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Sign Description of Gas Fixture and Brass-work manufactory.
197 Randolph, 121 Monroe street. ad

C. T. ATKINSON,
66 . Lake Street. 66
EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
At Less than Cost!!!
A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES,
To be sold AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! The finest and cheapest lot ever offered to the ladies of Chicago. Ladies are invited to call and see for themselves, before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell our goods at a great sacrifice, and guarantee to sell any lot of goods at less than any other house in the city.
Our stock consists in part, of—
FRENCH JACONET,
MUSLIN, NONITON, VALENCIENNES,
LINEN AND LACE EMBROIDERIES,
COLLARS & SETTS,
MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SKIRTS, AND
LACE MANTILLAS,
Of a very fine quality
BOOK,
SWISS
AND DOTTED
MUSLIN PLAID,
AND STRIPED CAMBRIC,
30, 40, 50.
Also, a large stock of Lace Goods, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Parasols, Sunset Ribbons, French Corsets, Modest Mills, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Also, a complete assortment of French, English and German Fancy Goods.
N. B. Just received, a large assortment of Steel Spring Crinolines and Hoop Skirts. 66 66

W. W. LEONARD
AND
S. P. Baldwin
HAVE COMMENCED THEIR REGULAR
Semi-Annual Sale
OF
CARPETINGS
AND CURTAIN GOODS
Previous to the installment of their immense Stock of Fall Goods.
This Sale is Positive,
And as our room is limited, our present Stock MUST BE DISPOSED OF.
Call Early and Secure Bargains,
124 Lake Street, up stairs.
PAPER HANGINGS.

E. G. L. FAXON,
(LATE FAXON & CROSBY.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS
The subscriber is now offering the
Largest and Best
STOCK EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO!!
Comprising every grade, quality and price.
—ALSO—
A Great variety of
WINDOW SHADES,
Rollands, Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Customers wishing goods to be put up in the city or country for Decorating and Paper Hanging in all its branches, Shades put up at short notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
E. G. L. FAXON,
82 Randolph street.
Post Office box 1184.

197 Lake Street. 197
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
FURNITURE
AT MODERATE PRICES
JOHN WEST.
ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHERNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHERRY BEDSTEADS,
MAPLE BEDSTEADS.
JOHN WEST.
Enameled Chamber Suits,
New and Beautiful Designs.
ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, MAHOGANY BUREAUS,
WALNUT BUREAUS, CHERRY BUREAUS.
John West.
WARDROBES.
ROSEWOOD WASHSTANDS,
MAHOGANY WASHSTANDS,
WALNUT WASHSTANDS,
CHERRY WASHSTANDS,
WHITEWOOD WASHSTANDS.
JOHN WEST.
Extension Tables—Oak, Walnut & Mahogany
BEDDING.
SPRING MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,
EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES,
HUSK MATTRESSES, COTTON MATTRESSES,
SEA GRASS MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, AND BLANKETS.
JOHN WEST.
PARLOR SUITS—ROSEWOOD & BROCATELLE.
SOFAS, CHAIRS, TETES,
ROCKERS, TABLES, STANDS, ETAGERES,
WHATNOTS, HATSTANDS,
SIDEBOARDS, OTTOMANS, DIVANS.
JOHN WEST.
BOOK-CASES, SECRETARIES,
A Large Variety of
CURTAIN SHADES.
JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.
CHICAGO STEAM
DYE-WORKS.
LACE CURTAINS, CRAPE, SHAWLS AND Comforters, Cleaned, Bleached and Warranted, as Good as New.
Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Druggets, Cleaned and Varnished.
Crape Shawls Dyed to any Shade. Alwo every variety of
LADIES' SILK, SATIN AND WOOLEN
Shawls and Dresses.
BROCHE, STELLA AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.
Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Ties and Pumps, Cleaned and Repaired with neatness and dispatch.
COOK, BROTHER & CO.,
120 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP STORE.
J. B. SHAW,
114 and 116 Lake St.
SUMMER GOODS! SUMMER GOODS!
100 Pieces of Silk,
ONLY FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.
500 Pieces Organdie Muslins,
Worth 25 cts.—ONLY 12½ CTS. A YARD.
500 Pieces French Brilliants,
FOR 12½c A YARD—CHEAP AT 20c.
Grenadines, Tissues and Barege Robes,
REALLY LOW!
1000 STELLA SHAWLS,
TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS
500 SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.
1000 PARASOLS—In every Style and Color.
Best Lace Bonnets and Hosiery.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
IN EVERY NEW STYLE.
500 NEW SKIRTS—Plain and Flounced.
We make the particular attention of the ladies to our Jaconet Muslins. Bargains Unusual.
500 LADIES FRENCH CORSETS, all sizes, just received and for sale at very cheap.
J. B. SHAW,
114 and 116 Lake street.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

NOTICE!
Choice Goods Cheap.
Higinbotham & White,
No. 82 Lake Street,
WILL COMMENCE THEIR
Third
GREAT REDUCTION SALE!
ON MONDAY, JULY 6th,
WHEN THEY WILL OFFER THEIR
Large and Elegant Stock
OF
Dry Goods at Cost!
Or Greatly Reduced Prices,
For Thirty Days.
Higinbotham & White.
NO. 82 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD
MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE,
SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
And Dealers in
PIG LEAD.
AGENTS FOR
Collier White Lead and Oil COMPANY,
AND
St. Louis Shot Tower.
A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
FURNITURE.
WE HAVE NOW COMPLETED A SPLENDID Stock of Furniture, expressly adapted to our
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
The most prominent articles are:
Parlors,
Sofas, Tete-a-tetes and Chairs, in Brocatelles and Plushes.
Dining Rooms,
Extension Tables and Dining Chairs, in polished Oak and Walnut.
Chambers,
Painted Sets, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Mattresses, Comforters, Feathers (best quality only), Hair Pillows, Bolsters, Pillow Cases, &c., &c.
Halls,
Iron and Bronze Hall Stands, Umbrella Stands, Hall Chairs
Counting House Furniture.
We have the largest variety in the city of
STANDING DESKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE,
BANKERS' DESKS,
LAWYERS' DESKS,
SCHOOL DESKS,
REVOLVING STOOLS AND CHAIRS.
Also,
WALKER'S PATENT SOFA BEDSTEAD,
PATENT REVOLVING CRIBS,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
FINE WINDOW SHADES.
No misrepresentation allowed.
All goods shown cheerfully, but no one urged to buy.
Our facilities enable us to offer, at all times,
Good Goods, at Low and Uniform Rates.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
RANDOLPH STREET,
2 doors east Briggs House.

STACY & THOMAS,
NO. 4 ARCADE, NEW CENTRAL MARKET STREET,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS.
SPRING STYLES
Every Description Suitable for the Trade, NOW RECEIVING.

McCaw & Co.,
Lumber Merchants,
CORNER RIVER AND DOCK STREETS,
CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.
An assortment of ben'Canada Sawsaw Lumber always on hand.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Howard Fire & Marine Insurance COMPANY,
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1856, MADE to the Boards of Supervisors of Cook and Lake of 1857, and Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 83 of Laws of 1854.
CAPITAL.
Amount of capital of the Company, exclusive of scrip issued, ... $200,000
Amount of scrip issued, ... 0
Amount of capital and scrip, ... $200,000
ASSETS.
Amount of real estate owned by the Company, $
Amount of cash in hands of the Company, 13,101.81
Amount loaned on City Bonds, ... 1,800.00
Bills Receivable, ... 15,901.33
Number of shares of stock of all kinds held by the Company, and the par and market value thereof: 11,400 shares Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad stock, par $100, market value $114,000; 1,000 shares Illinois Central Railroad stock, par $100, market value $100,000; amount invested therein, $100,000; 1,000 shares Chicago Dock Company stock, par $100, market value $1,000; 1,000 shares Chicago Pier Company stock, par $100, market value $1,000; amount invested therein, $2,000; 1,000 shares Chicago Pier

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECRETAL ORDER

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Post & Thompson,

Brandy, Wines, Ales, Cigars,

THIS MEDICAL BEVERAGE IS WARRANTED

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND WELL

IMPORTED BOTTLED BY

Post & Thompson,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

No. 45 Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill

(Between Lake and Randolph sts.)

New-York and Boston.

LEATHER BELTING.—THE SUBSCRIBERS

AGENT AND IMPORTER OF HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSONS, Patent Secure Heart Emery Wheels, Manufacturers of Emery and Corundum, Manufacturers of Emery Cloth, Emery Wheels, Emery Powders, Ground Emery,